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missed knowing for your life. I suppose the thing I treasure most about it is my friends.

" Then you can't help being a little more tolerant after seeing different classes of fellows and learning their various characteristics. I respect anyone's belief now, even if it's in the white elephant.

"Well, this sense of close friendship and unity of interest with many men is more to me than anything else, because I never dreamed that it could exist. Yes, college men are different as a class from the men I would have met outside. If before I came here I had met someone who was doing something shady I would have said, 'Well, that's life.' But if now after I get out I should run across any classmate of mine doing something crooked, it would break me up pretty badly. And, between you and me, I don't think that will happen."

W. S. RUSK.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE. By George W. Goethals. Princeton University Press. \$1.00.

THE MILITARY OBLIGATION OF CITIZENSHIP. By Leonard Wood. Princeton University Press. \$0.75.

These two little volumes from the Princeton University Press are as interesting to contrast as to compare. The first is concerned almost entirely with the solution of some unusual problems of government which arose in times of peace when such matters as the fortification of the Panama Canal and the Monroe Doctrine seemed hardly more than academic questions; while the second contains three addresses which General Wood has made since August, 1914, and which come like a clarion-call to his easy-going fellow-countrymen to rouse themselves from their foolhardy lethargy and make the necessary preparations for war as the best insurance of peace. The books are alike in that they are both timely and authoritative, while delightful illustrations make the volumes doubly attractive; but they are as different as the world before and after Waterloo's centennial year.

Governor Goethals in the two Stafford Little lectures which compose his volume tells not of the engineering feats which the construction of the canal involved or the sanitary triumphs it occasioned, but of the less known difficulties to which American occupation of a strip of land ceded by a newly formed republic

gave rise. The problems were doubled by the peculiar purposes to which the new territory was to be put and the fact that Panama never gave up her claim to at least a partial sovereignty over her late offspring. When to these international troubles were added the sluggish action of the American Congress in approving any but a representative government—a palpable absurdity under the circumstances—and the clumsy working of the commission at Washington with the Canal authorities, causing friction between civil and military interests, there are few readers who do not rejoice when President Roosevelt's judicious use of the "big stick" appears, and its result—"a Government by Executive Order." Thereupon a form of government, with executive and judicial powers principally, was evolved at leisure, which now gives promise of working with increasing smoothness and efficiency; while the tariff and other matters of dispute with Panama were settled amicably and advantageously to both parties.

The first address of General Wood's volume, delivered in the spring of 1915 before the students of Princeton University and inaugurating the local preparedness movement, is a convincing arraignment of the do-nothing policy that most Americans favored until recently. Indeed, the very fact that much of the substance of the lecture is now part of our common knowledge and its warnings measurably out of date is the greatest possible compliment to its author, who by his Plattsburg scheme, his constant lecturing, and his work in and out of season for an adequate degree of preparedness, has aroused all true patriots to an active interest in matters of such importance.

A brief address before the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference, which must have caused some fluttering in the dovecote, and one before the boys of St. Paul's School (which unfortunately repeats much of the Princeton lecture) bring the volume to a close. A preface by President Hibben is included. The constantly repeated quotation from "Light Horse" Harry Lee gives the point of view of both author and sponsor: "That government is a murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for

battle." This statement was based on experience in the Revolutionary War and has been more than proved in all the wars since. Yet America it just awakening! W. S. Rusk.

CIVILIZATION AND CLIMATE. By Elsworth Huntington. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.50 net.

In efforts to explain the growth of civilization writers like Buckle have recognized the importance of climate in determining or limiting human activities, but few if any writers of this type have gone beyond the realm of descriptive accounts and attempted to establish any scientific relation between the climate of any region and the civilization which has developed in that region. Professor Huntington has made a scientific attempt to discover the importance of the climatic factor in civilization as other authors have attempted to estimate or evaluate the influence of race, religion, or education as a cultural factor. The fundamental hypothesis of the author, as stated in his own words, is this: "To-day a certain peculiar type of climate prevails wherever civilization is high. In the past the same type seems to have prevailed wherever a great civilization arose. Therefore, such a climate seems to be a necessary condition of great progress." A climate of this type giving the necessary climatic stimulus would be one, roughly speaking, without undue extremes of seasonal temperature, either hot or cold, without deficiency or excess of humidity, combined with moderate changes in temperature from day to day. The author distinctly disclaims the intent to ignore other factors in civilization than that of climate. He simply urges that climate be accorded its due position along with the rest. Neither does he maintain that an ideal climate is the cause of a high civilization, for he clearly avers that the cause of a high civilization (in distinction from a conditioning element) is far deeper than the fact of climate.

Two lines of investigation are followed to prove the climatic hypothesis. One is by the study of the influence of present climatic activities upon human activities. Part of the material for this line of investigation is found in the records of 500 factory operatives in Connecticut cities, 3000 or 4000 factory operatives